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Three other items of business deserve mention: First, the resolution to urge upon the international congress of the Church Peace Union at Berne and the Twenty-first International Peace Congress at Vienna to agree upon a universal Peace Sunday; second, the request to the executive committee to consider the question of maintaining at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco a peace exhibit and headquarters in co-operation with similar organizations; third, a hearty endorsement of the proposal to bring the next International Peace Congress to America.

The Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, who graced the banquet for a few minutes with his inspiring presence, paid a warm tribute to the eighty-six years' work of the American Peace Society. He impressed upon all the friends of the organization the necessity of patience and steadfastness in the effort to accomplish any really great humanitarian enterprise like that of the abolition of war. The members returned home with renewed inspiration and zeal to enter upon another year's campaign, determined to treat our task as a lifetime job, if necessary, until the victory is won.

A New Immigration Policy.

An unusually clear, comprehensive, and illuminating discussion of the racial relations of the East and the West is being presented to the people of this country by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick,* a man eminently qualified by his twenty-six years of residence in Japan to throw light on many of the difficult problems connected with Japanese immigration, and to promote friendship between America and the Orient.

Since arriving in this country Dr. Gulick has had personal interviews with the President and the Secretary of State, and has also presented his new policy and his proposed amendments to the present immigration law to the Senate Committee on Immigration. A copy was also given to Ambassador Chinda, at his request, to be presented to the Japanese government. He is now engaged in lecturing throughout the States under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches and the American Association for International Conciliation. So much of the trouble is due to prejudice and to ignorance of the actual situation that Dr. Gulick will be able to aid greatly in the working out and adoption of a practical policy.

In *The American-Japanese Problem*† the author considers at length the Oriental problem of America and the local problem of California, furnishing hosts of facts to support his contention that the "yellow peril" is far other than what it is popularly assumed to be. There

*Dr. Gulick comes of missionary ancestors, and was born in the island of Micronesia. He received his early education in California, graduated from Dartmouth College, and after some years of service as a pastor in New York and California went to Japan as a missionary, where nearly half of his life has been spent. He is a professor in the Doshisha College, and has been a lecturer in the Imperial University at Kyoto. He was one of the founders of the Oriental Peace Society of Kyoto, and is a vice-president of the American Peace Society of Japan.

†*The American-Japanese Problem*. By Sidney L. Gulick. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1914. 348 pages. Price, \$1.75 net.

is a real "yellow peril," he says, but it is a peril growing out of our attitude of exclusion and ill will, which, if persisted in, will alienate the two races and develop a corresponding spirit of distrust and dislike in the East. He reminds his readers that there is also a "white peril," which constitutes an equal source of danger in the mind of the Asiatic, who feels both scorn and indignation for the white man's high-handed dealings with him. Dr. Gulick declares that what the world needs is a "comprehensive Oriental policy, free from illusions and from selfishness, which, while it conserves the real interests of the white race, provides also for the real interests of Asia."

To outline briefly the points in the suggested policy is all that can be attempted here. As fundamental principles, Dr. Gulick insists upon the abandonment of the idea of the inherent superiority and the divine right of the white race to rule. He asks for equality of rights and privileges and a spirit of sympathy for the problems and difficulties of the Oriental. That a new Orient now exists must be recognized and the actual conditions in California be acknowledged, while at the same time there must always be conservation of distinctively American institutions.

The various points which are included in the policy are these:

- 1). Granting of American citizenship to every *qualified* person, regardless of race.
- 2). Fixing a percentage rate of immigration, making the maximum annual immigration from any country five per cent of those from that country already here and naturalized.
- 3). Establishment of bureaus of alien registration and education in order to supervise the immigrants and prepare them for citizenship. Also of bureaus of naturalization to investigate and determine qualifications for citizenship.
- 4). Direct Federal responsibility for all legal and legislative matters in which aliens are involved.
- 5). Study by a national commission of problems of biological and sociological assimilation.
- 6). Regulation of international news to restrain "yellow journalism"—a real "yellow peril."
- 7). Establishment of a department of national benevolence, to provide for exchange students between the countries, for contributing to emergency relief, as in famine, fire, and flood, and the like.
- 8). Education of American school children in Oriental history, which would help greatly to real race comprehension and reconciliation.

Under the proposed scheme the Japanese would be allowed to enter on exactly the same terms as other races. If the five per cent rate were adopted, that would mean that in one year more than 400,000 Germans could be admitted, while only 220 Japanese could enter. The admission of such small numbers would allow them to be assimilated easily, and the fact that race discrimination was abolished would remove the chief Japanese cause for complaint. The details of the program are, however, intended merely to be suggestive; the only point upon which the author insists is the equal treatment of all races.

Most of the points presented seem to us to be wise and practicable. The plan for the establishment of three bureaus on registration, immigration and naturalization might perhaps be unified and simplified somewhat.

There would doubtless be much difficulty in getting the States to agree to Federal handling of legal matters affecting aliens resident within their boundaries. The provisions for regulating international news, for campaigns of international education, for instruction of American children in Oriental history ought to be adopted without hesitation.

All who are concerned with the bringing about of inter-racial and international good will and peace will welcome the timely and practical solution offered for the critical problem of American-Oriental relation. Peace can come only when international suspicion ceases, and "the only road to universal peace is the practice of international self-sacrifice." This is one of the best contributions to practical peace literature of recent years, and ought to be carefully studied by our leading men.

Editorial Notes.

Twenty-first International Peace Congress.

The Twenty-first International Peace Congress will be held in Vienna, Austria, in the Parliamentary Buildings, from September 15 to 19, 1914. The Organizing Committee extends a cordial invitation to all persons interested in the advancement of the great work for peace to attend the sessions of the congress. A full and interesting program has been prepared by the Commission of the International Peace Union, and many prominent men will take part in the deliberations. Banquets, receptions, and excursions have been arranged, and at the close of the congress there will be an excursion down the Danube to Budapesth, at the invitation of the Hungarian Peace Society. All who are intending to be present at the congress should send in their names at once to the Organizing Committee, Spiegelgasse 4, Vienna, Austria, as it is important for them to know the number of members as soon as possible. The American Peace Society expects to send a number of delegates to the congress, and it is hoped that all of the leading peace organizations will be well represented. The cheapest and most direct route is via the Austro-American Steamship Company boats from New York to Trieste, and thence by rail to Vienna.

A Resolution of the Executive Committee.

At the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society, held at the headquarters of the society on Friday, May 1, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we express our deep appreciation of the administration's willingness to submit the distressing problems between this country and Mexico to the three great South American nations, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, for mediation and composition; that we publicly emphasize our belief that there can appear no question of national honor more susceptible of advancement by the sword than by the more humane methods of right, reason, and justice, and that we voice the pro-

found hope that the methods now being employed to end the reign of unreason and carnage to our south may end in a finer understanding and international fraternity among the peoples of the western world, and thus continue the United States at the front of the great movement toward the abolition of war.

Peace Commis- sion of Federal Church Council.

An important meeting of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of Churches was held in New York on April 21. Because of his appointment to the secretaryship of the Church Peace Union, Rev. Frederick Lynch resigned as secretary of the Commission, and Dr. Charles S. Macfarland was appointed in his place. Rev. Henry K. Carroll, associate secretary of the Federal Council, was appointed to serve the interests of the Commission at Washington. The work of the Committee of the Churches for the Celebration of the Treaty of Ghent was directed to be carried out under the Commission. Dr. Macfarland was authorized to send out letters to 50,000 pastors and churches, inviting the observance of the Sunday preceding Peace Day in an appropriate manner. The Commission expressed its desire to serve the Church Peace Union in every possible way in reaching the churches in a campaign of education and peace propaganda. The matter of the relations between the United States and Mexico was fully discussed, and strong resolutions were passed and sent to the President, the Cabinet, members of Congress, the religious press, etc. It was also voted that the following statement be inserted in the letter sent to the pastors, relative to the observance of May 17:

"In this time of crisis we need to pray earnestly for the wisdom of God to direct us as a nation. Will you not, therefore, in connection with your services, turn the hearts of your people to prayer, earnestly beseeching God to guide both the United States and Mexico to a peaceful solution of the difficulties existing between them?"

Report of the Balkan Commission.

The report of the international commission to inquire into the causes and effects of the Balkan wars, the preliminary print of which was released on the 18th of May, has now been issued by the Division of Inter-course and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The commission has rendered a conspicuous service to the anti-military forces of the world. The report as submitted is not complete, but enough of it appears to convince us of its great importance to those who are interested in the genesis of the two Balkan wars, in facts showing the exact barbarities of modern warfare and the moral and social consequences following in their wake. This volume contains nearly two hundred pages, and sets forth im-